American Farmer,

AND SPIRIT OF THE AGRICULTURAL JOURNALS OF THE DAY

"O Fortunatos nimium sua si bona norint
"Agricolas." . . . . . *Virg.*

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THE AMERICAN FARMER.

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"*Work for March*"—full and ample details for the business of this important month to the farmer, gardener and orchardist, come in regular order next week—we promise the reader a paper worth to them far more than the price of a year's subscription. Prepare for active duties.

☞We shall publish in our next the list of articles on which prizes are to be awarded at the First Annual Exhibition of the "*Baltimore County Agricultural Society*," which the Executive Committee have appointed to be held at Govanstown, on the third Wednesday of October next. The amount of each prize to be determined hereafter, and will be in accordance with the amount placed at the disposal of the Committee. The membership fee is placed at $1, which is intended to give every Farmer, Gardener, Breeder, Victualler, and others, in any way interested in such pursuits, an opportunity to take an interest therein, and we hope but few will be found who will withold their aid from so laudable an object.

☞*Notices of Correspondents.*—The paper from our correspondent "H." on Soils, which is inserted in to-day's paper, will be found no less interesting than instructive. It is from a gentleman, who, besides having a practical knowledge of farming, has an intimate acquaintance with chemistry in its application to agriculture. But this we need scarcely have told the intelligent reader, as every sentence of the essay bears on its face the impress of knowledge in both departments.

We welcome "H." to our pages again, and in our own behalf, as well as in that of our readers, we indulge the hope that he will continue to reflect light through our columns, upon the science of agriculture—a science which we know to be dear to his heart, and in which there are few more able to instruct.

☞The *second* essay of our correspondent "*Montgomery*," which will be found in another column, is an acceptable contribution, and will, we are sure, be so esteemed by our readers. The subjects on which he treats are important, and we rejoice to find that he intends to continue his well-timed and able labors. His *example*, we trust, will have a contagious effect upon the minds of practical men like himself, and ere long, we hope, through its influence, to be honored with numerous papers from those who, like him, can teach lessons learnt in the school of experience.

☞*Erratum*—We owe our correspondent "Montgomery" an apology for an unintentional error that crept into his first essay, towards its close, wherein he was made to say—that Timothy should not be cut until the seed is "*very* ripe"—it should have been "*nearly* ripe." The error being a material one, we deem it proper to correct it.

☞*Terms used in Agricultural Chemistry*—A friend, fully competent to the task, promised to prepare for the columns of the "Farmer," a *Dictionary* of terms used in the science of Chemistry, as applicable to Agriculture—it is a paper much needed, and will be very acceptable to us, and we are confident will be also to many of our readers who may have but a slight knowledge of the subject.

☞We return our thanks to the Hon. *H. L. Ellsworth*, the Commissioner of Patents, for a copy of his Report to Congress, showing the operations of the Patent Office during the year 1841. These reports were always interesting to those who felt a concern in the inventions of the country, but have been rendered doubly so by the enlightened views and unflinching zeal of this excellent officer. In the present document, Mr. Ellsworth's "*remarks on the Agricultural Statistics*" of the country, as based upon facts comprised in the *Census*, are full of instruction, and we shall take an early occasion to lay some of them before our readers.

The article on "*Murrain in Cattle*" contains some wholesome suggestions, and, as we think, advances correct views in relation to that fatal disease. We bespeak for it an attentive perusal.

Lucerne.—During a visit which we paid to the farm of our old friend *Beltzhoover*, last autumn, we noticed a small patch of this grass and were induced to inquire as to its success. Learning from him that it had fully realized his anticipations of its value, we took occasion to notice the fact at the time, and to recommend others to cultivate it; but knowing the difficulty attending the introduction of an article comparatively novel to most American farmers, we took the liberty of advising experiments to be made on a small scale, believing that if experiments should be made, no matter howsoever small they might be, that the intrinsic value of the grass would so commend it, that it would gain friends and ensure its extension. It appears, however, that our intentions have been misunderstood by Mr. *Joshua Loader*, a writer in the Farmer's Cabinet, who it would seem has worked himself into a choleric humor, because we thought proper to recommend a trial of an acre or two, instead of "twenty or thirty," his favorite number. Now we can assure our friend Loader, that although his views are far more expansive than our own, that we would not defer even to him in the appreciation we place upon Lucerne, as no one can set a higher value upon it than we do; but then, we deem it the part of prudence to attempt practicable things. To us it appeared probable that, by urging upon our agricultural brethren to make a *small* experiment, there would be some chance of success, whereas had we talked of one of "*twenty or thirty*" acres, in extent, our advice would have been altogether disregarded. Reserving to ourself the right of regulating our editorial labors according to our own dictates of propriety, our friend Loader will excuse us when we say, that we see nothing either in the *spirit*, or reasoning of his article to shake our confidence in the judiciousness of our former remarks. When we say this, we beg permission to assure him, that feeling no disposition to bandy words or enter into controversy with him, we shall pursue the even tenor of our way, and that he must excuse us, if we should upon any future occasion, omit to consult him upon our course, as by such omission we shall not intend any discourtesy to him.

The American people generally, and particularly the Agricultural portion of them, have certain well defined notions of their own rights, and therefore, are not to be driven into measures of any kind, either by the sneers of the supercilious, or the haughty bearing of the dictatorial.

With a view of promoting the culture of this fine grass, we copy the subjoined extract from Mr. *Loader's* article, and ask for it the perusal of our readers.

"I had hoped that so soon as it was ascertained that the soil and climate of any part of our country were congenial to the growth of this valuable crop, that its cultivation would have been entered upon with the greatest avidity, for, assuredly, no crop can at all compare with it for quantity or quality, whether as green food for soiling or as hay, of the most nutritious and fattening properties. It is a grand mistake to suppose that a rich soil is necessary for its growth or well-being; it is rather otherwise, the only *sine qua non* being a very dry sub-soil and light surface; upon such a soil the necessary means of support can be given by temporary top-dressings of well composted manure, the chief regard being, that it contain no seeds of weeds. And if it should be found that marl is congenial to its growth, there are situations in this country where the land might be rendered of four-fold value by the culture of Lucerne. It is to be remarked, that hogs pastured upon this grass require no other food, being often slaughtered in fine condition while feeding on that alone. The culture by drilling is not to be recommended; sow the seed thickly on a clean and well pulverized soil, either in the spring, the summer, or the autumn, without any other crop; the plants will appear in a few days, and if they are not choaked with weeds, will soon overspread the land, an early and frequent cutting giving them a fresh start over the weeds, and a slight harrowing after every cutting will enable them to keep it. Truly, it is strange that such an invaluable crop is still confined to patches "the third of an acre."

New Variety of Potato.—At a recent meeting of the New York Agricultural Society at Albany, Dr. *Herman Wendell* exhibited six pecks, (numbering 494 tubers) of a new variety of potato, said to have originated near New Haven, Con. called the *Kesleyan Perfectionist*, the produce of two tubers. The edible qualities of this potato is said fully to equal that of the *Mercer*, while in point of productiveness as great as that of the Rohan. Should this variety be found to answer the commendation here bestowed, the individual who may have added it to the list of fine kinds, will deserve well of his countrymen.

Jones' Patent Seed Planter.—The last number of the Farmer's Cabinet contains a drawing of an improved seed planter, invented by Joseph Jones of Camden, New Jersey, which appears to us to be an effective machine. It is calculated alike for planting corn, peas, beans, broom corn, sugar beet, ruta baga, onions, or almost any other kind of seed. It makes the furrow, drops the seed and covers it, and rolls the ground at the same time. It is worked by hand, and can, as it is stated, perform as much labor as five or six hands. From the draught of it, we consider it compact and strongly built, and believe it capable of fulfilling all that is claimed for it.

☞We have had a pretty good sprinkling of winter during the past week—snow, rain and wind—and we expect, after all, the "failure of the *ice crop*" will not be as extensive as was anticipated—if we remember aright, the principal part of the ice obtained last year was in February.

SLAVE-HOLDER'S CONVENTION.

Mr. S. Sands—Sir: You have published at large, the proceedings of the Slaveholders Convention, and a Memorial of Benjamin C. Howard and others, to the Legislature of Maryland, praying that the resolutions of the Slaveholder's Convention may be made the basis of legislation. There are many gentlemen in Maryland who dissent from many of the resolutions, and believe if laws be founded upon them, they would benefit one class of the community, to the injury and prejudice of another. The enclosed has reference to this subject, and I request you to give it a place in the "American Farmer."

10*th Feb.* 1842. *One of your Subscribers.*

PUBLIC MEETING.

Centreville, Jan. 29th, 1842.

In pursuance of a notice given in the Centreville papers, a large and respectable meeting was held in the Court House at Centreville on the 29th of January. The meeting was called to order by the Hon. P. B. Hopper, who proposed that Pere Wilmer, Esq. be appointed to the Chair, and that Robert P. Chilton be appointed Secretary, which was unanimously concurred in. William Carmichael, Esq. then proposed that a committee of five be appointed by the chair to report such measures as they deemed proper and advisable in relation to the proceedings of the Slave holder's Convention lately held at Annapolis, which was unanimously concurred in; and the chair appointed Wm. Carmichael, Madison Brown, Henry E. Wright, Arthur Emory, Sen. and Geo. C. Palmer, Esquires. The committee retired and in their absence Judge Hopper addressed the Chair. The committee presented the report here annexed. William A. Spencer and Henry E. Wright addressed the chair. The question was called for, and the report was adopted almost unanimously. William A. Spencer proposed to strike out certain parts of the report, to amend, which motion was lost. On motion of Madison Brown, Esq. the Secretary was directed to forward these proceedings to both branches of the Legislature of Maryland.

REPORT.

The Committee appointed by the Chair report: That when they saw it announced that a Slaveholders Convention was called at Annapolis, they had hoped the object was to recommend suitable measures to counteract the projects of the Abolitionists and those who are engaged in unlawful attempts, to seduce our slaves from their masters. In this we concur in the resolves of the Slaveholder's Convention.

Against such men we would justify the strongest legislation and the heaviest penalties of the law.

We avail ourselves of this occasion to express our stongest disapprobation of a number of persons in the free States, men and women, who from year to year, send on to Congress, under cover of the right of petition, scandalous and libellous papers against the Slaveholding States. —These proceedings have produced much excitement in our own State, and, we believe, have contributed to the violent counsels of the Slaveholder's Convention.

The committee have seen with deep and painful regret, a string of resolutions recommended by the Slaveholder's Convention, as the basis of legislation. Laws, founded upon their principles, might profit a small class of citizens, but, we believe, would be deeply injurious to the general interest of the State. That the primary object of the Slaveholder's Convention, is, to drive all the free black population from the State, none can question, who have read their proceedings. If this measure would be beneficial to the large and wealthy Slaveholders of the State, let us look to their effect on a numerous and meritorious class of citizens, in the more humble walks of life, and we believe, there are such in every county in the State. There are men in this county who inherited nothing from their fathers, who in the pursuits of agriculture, by sober diligence and persevering industry, have advanced their fortunes, and tho' they have not the means of the luxuries, they live in comfortable independence, and are now cheered by the hope, that by the improvement and education of their children, they may attain stations in life, from which they themselves were precluded by the clouds of poverty which hung upon their early days. Some of this class are landholders, some landrenters and some few of them, may have slaves, but in general they depend upon free black labor for the cultivation of their farms and domestic servants. The agriculturists of the Eastern Shore to a man, cultivate grain crops. Their soil is not adapted to cotton or tobacco, and the profits of farming are small when compared with planting. For the last twenty years there have been agencies in most of the counties of the Eastern Shore to purchase slaves for the rich planters of the South and South West. The prices have been from three to seven hundred dollars, and the humble farmer has been unable to enter the market and complete with the rich planter. There were men in this county now gone down to the grave, holding large landed estates and possessing large negro property, who under the sanction of the laws of the State liberated their slaves. Their lands descended to their children, who now hold them, and they too in most instances, depend upon free black labour for domestics and the cultivation of their farms. If the resolutions of the Slaveholder's Convention were carried out by legislation, and if the free black population be driven from the State, the lands of this class of citizens must lay desolate or pass into the hands of their rich Slave-holding neighbors, at prices dictated by them. The man who by his industry and frugality had acquired a small farm which he had improved and planted according to his taste, on which he had hoped to spend his declining days in peace, and leave his family, a comfortable establishment, will be driven from his home, to seek a new abode, and he will seek it in another clime, for his heart will rebel against the oppression and injustice of his native State.

The man who inherited lands but no slaves, would be compelled to abandon the home of his fathers, the delightful scenes of his childhood, the happiness of his maturer years, and the last earthly hope which often clings to the withered heart, of mingling his ashes with those to whom he was bound in life by the dearest affections, and the tenderest ties.

Most of the resolutions of the Slaveholder's Convention, are subservient to their primary object; the driving the free black labour from the State. The proposals to compel all free negroes, male and female, old and young to attend at the county town annually for registry; to compel all free negroes annually to give good security for their good behaviour; are in keeping with their primary objects. And who are to be their securities? The humble citizen, who having no slaves, is under the necessity of employing free black labour. If the Slaveholder has a just claim on the non-slaveholder for security that the free black laborers which he of necessity employs shall not molest him, is there not an equal obligation that the large slaveholder shall give security, that his slaves shall not molest, rob and plunder his more humble neighbors. The large slaveholder complains loudly that he is injured by the free black labour on his neighbor's farm, and his potential voice sounds afar; but go to the house of the latter, and he will tell you of the vexations, insolence, and depredations of his neighbor's slaves.

By another resolution, the ties of nature implanted in the human breast, are proposed to be violated and broken. Parents, white and black, civilized and savage, cherish their children in their infant days; and when they attain maturer years, they feel the obligation of making return to their parents. A usage has sprung up in this county, which is seldom violated, that as the free children become fit for service, they are hired out and their parents receive their wages until they attain maturer age, and by this means, many small farmers cultivate their lands.

In the British Parliament, forty years ago, the atrocity of tearing parents from children, and children from parents, called up the burning eloquence of Burke, Fox, Wilberforce and Pitt, which roused all England. The voice of rival factions was still in the cries of humanity. For whom did these illustrious men plead? For the wild untutored heathen savage on the coast of Africa. And whose children do the Slaveholder's Convention propose to seize at the tender age of eight, and place them in the hands of men whom they never saw? The children of those, who were the companions of our early days; who were brought up in our families; who have received, some of them deeply, the impress of our holy religion, and whose prayers in conjunction with our own, have ascended to the Father of mercies, for the forgiveness of our sins.

We have a strong and abiding confidence in the justice and wisdom of our Legislature, and we boldly say, to carry out the resolutions of the Slaveholder's Convention, would not only deeply injure the general white population of Maryland, but would subvert the fundamental principles of our State Government. They would enrich and magnify the large Slaveholders, few in number, when compared with the rest of the population, and would impoverish and degrade the larger and more humble cultivators of the soil. From whom do the tradespeople of Maryland (the retail merchants, the blacksmiths, the carpenters, the tailors, shoemakers, and saddlers,) draw support? From the large slaveholders? their custom is valuable in their neighborhood, but in this county, it does not supply the one tenth part of the demands of white handicraft labour.

We venerate the brave hearts and profound wisdom of our fathers, who now sleep in the silent grave, and who at the peril of their lives, achieved the liberties of the State, and left to their sons a charter for their protection. They provided by the Bill of rights against unequal and unjust laws. This charter was framed to secure the equal rights of the free white citizens of Maryland and, its spirit frowns, indignantly, upon the resolves of the Slave-holder's Convention.

If another string of the resolutions of the Slavedolder's Convention be carried out, the right of manumission will be at an end, and, we believe, that it will fasten on Maryland and on our posterity, a black population. We cling to manumission as the means, in the lapse of time, of mildly and gently extinguishing or lessening the black population,—such has been the result in some of the States, and such, we believe, it will be in this; unless the measures of the Slaveholder's Convention prevail. We speak for our State; we believe manumission here, to be the true policy. In some of our sister States, imperious circumstances may demand the abrogation of the right of manumission. The safety of the people must always be the supreme law—Quiet and peace in relation to this subject have always existed in our State, and we will not consent to hazard it by new projects. As masters, we protest against all attempts to invade our rights of property and conscience long sanctioned by law, and we will not surrender them without a determined and lawful struggle. The right of manumission existed amoung the Jews, the Romans, and the English, and it now exists among the Russians and the Turks, and, we believe, this right was exercised by the masters in Maryland, when slavery was first introduced. The first Legislation, we find on our Statute Books, is the act of 1752, which regulates the mode of manumission, and the regulation of a power to our humble perceptions, is a conclusive evidence of its prior existence. Alarm has been attempted to be excited from the circumstance that the free black population since the last census has increased 11,899—we find this to be correct by Hughes' Tables, and during the same period the slave population has decreased 13,259, by which, it appears the whole black population, bond and free, since 1830 has decreased 1362. We account for the increased numbers of free blacks by their terms of service having fallen, under manumission, during that period, and, we think in a few years, this increased number of free blacks by which some are alarmed, and others pretend to be so, will lessen the black population of the State. Our experience and observation instructs us that free blacks do not increase by procreation. We know of many instances which support our position and will state one which is very striking.—The late William Hindman, of Talbot, a gentleman of large real estate, and also possessed of large slave property, which had been increasing on him for forty years by procreation, manumitted his slaves by his last will, about 20 years ago. His kindness induced him to give some of them establishments on his estate. Few of their race can now be found, whilst the slaves on gentlemen's estates in the neighborhood have gone on greatly to multiply. We flatter ourselves, the value of our lands is now improving; we shall certainly want all our means for taxes; and we should be unwilling to see projects tried, which are at least uncertain, and, as we suppose, all sober minded men will admit except those members of the Slaveholder's Convention, who voted for the resolutions. We should deplore to see the line drawn between the slaveholder, and non-slaveholder, the rich and the poor, and the consequent resentments, jealousies, and animosities. We disapprove of many of the resolutions which propose high penalties for small offences.

In conclusion, your committee say, that believas ing they do, in sincerity and truth, that the resolutions which they have commented on at large, are unwise, unjust, partial, and unconstitutional, they will, in whatever shape they assume, never cease to oppose them by all legal, and constitutional means.

WM. CARMICHAEL,
MADISON BROWN,
HENRY E. WRIGHT,
GEO. C. PALMER,
ARTHUR EMORY, sen.

Murrain in Cattle.

We have sad accounts from England respecting the fatal disease which is carrying off their cattle by hundreds, and think that Mr. A. B. Allen did wisely in abstaining for the present from bringing over any horned cattle. It is said the veterinary surgeons term this disease the bloody murrain, and consider it infectious: now I know not how this can be, for amongst the very many cases that I have witnessed, I have never been able to convince myself of that fact. It is true that to a casual observer it may have the appearance of being so, for the cattle in a large pasture, or even in a whole parish or hundred, will oftentimes be attacked by it, and the disorder will spread abroad like a contagious fever, but I have no doubt the evil arises from a disordered state of the digestive organs, brought on by an unwholesome state of the atmosphere, or by feeding on unhealthy pastures, those low, cold and damp meadows, infested by aquatic plants, which, being taken into the stomach, become putrid and indigestible; and thus that noisome and putrid disease is engendered. For I have known one half the cattle upon a certain farm to be carried off by it, while not a single case has occurred on the immediatey adjoining estate, but on the next farm again to that, the whole herd has been swept away; and just so have I observed the produce of their pasture lands to vary from dry, sweet and healthy herbage, to that which is long moist, sour and unwholesome. And I am inclined to believe that the murrain in cattle, like the botts in horses, may be considered an *effect*, rather than a *cause*, both disorders arising, perhaps, from an unhealthy state of digestion, by which is engendered a disease, which, although it must be termed epidemic, might not be by any means infectious; indeed I well remember a dairy of fine cows which was thinned to less than one-half its original number, where the indiviuals were attacked by the disease on being confined to their winter quarters, the occupants of stall 1, 3, 4, 6, 8, 10, &c., being carried off, while the intermediate numbers escaped uninjured, and remained in perfect health.

But to many persons it will no doubt seem strange to consider the origin of two disorders, so very different in their appearance, symptoms and effects, asthe botts and murrain, as arising from the same cause, namely, indigestion, but as I conceive that they are engendered by a disordered state of the stomach caused by sour and unwholesome food, and that they might both be cured, or which is better, be *prevented* by timely administration of a medicine, alkaline in its nature, I believe that reason will bear me out in the conclusion to which I am partly led by perusing an article on this subject in the Cabinet, vol. 4, p. 177, where it is said—quoting from the American Farmer—"Some years since I purchased a horse, but he had the appearance of laboring under disease; I commenced a course of treatment which I had before pursued in cases similar in appearance, but without effect; I was therefore induced to try the use of *lime*, as I was confident he was filled with botts, for he had discharged several; I therefore commenced by giving him a table-spoonful of slaked lime three times a week in bran mashes. After pursuing this course near two weeks, the botts began to pass away in quantities, varying from ten to twenty, which he would expel from his intestines during the night; in the mean time his appetite began to improve, and in six weeks he was one of the finest geldings I ever saw; from that day to this I have kept up the use of lime amongst my horses with decided benefit; and as an evidence of its good effects, I have not lost a horse since I began to use it. And lime is a certain preventive in keeping cattle from taking the murrain. As an evidence of this fact, I have used it among my cattle three times a week, mixed with salt, for three or four years, and in that time I have not lost a single animal by this disease; but in the mean time some of my neighbors have lost nearly all the cattle they owned. But I will give a stronger case than even the one above mentioned. One of my neighbors who lost all his cattle, had a friend living within two hundred yards of him, who had several cattle which ran daily with those that died, and his cattle all escaped—he informed me that he made it an invariable rule to give his cattle salt and lime *every morning*. I have, therefore, no doubt but salt and lime are a sure and infallible remedy for botts in horses and murrain in cattle."

And I am reminded of a circumstance by a friend, who has often before mentioned it; he had two fields of pasture near his house, on one of these he spread lime upon the turf to the amount of more than 200 bushels per acre, but as the other field lay immediately below his cattle-yard, from whence he had formed drains to carry the water over its surface in the most complete manner, he determined to let that suffice for a dressing; and the effect of the highly impregnated water from the yard was a growth of grass truly astonishing. Both fields were kept in pasture, and when the stock had eaten one of them down, they were removed to the other, and so changed regularly about; but the effect of the different crops on the appearance of the stock, horses and cattle, is not to be expressed, for while feeding on the limed land their coats were close, shining and healthy, and their spirit light and cheerful, even when they were compelled to labour hard to obtain a belly-full; but when turned into the watered grass, six inches or more in height, a difference for the worse could be perceived in 24 hours, and every day after they lost condition amidst the greatest abundance, with coats rough and staring, lax in the bowels and flaccid, with distended paunches, dejected countenances, and sluggish in their movements: they soon exhibited a depreciation in value to the amount of about half their former worth. But the transition to health and vigour and good looks was quite as sudden and apparent on a return to the limed land, for again in 24 hours, or by the time the food had passed through the system, a change, particularly in their air and carriage, was very perceptible. My friend adds, he never had an instance of the murrain or botts while his stock fed on these pastures, but is satisfied he should have had both, but for the change to the limed land; for while feeding on the watered pasture, the stock had always the appearance of a predisposition to that state of derangement of the digestive system, by which he has no doubt these diseases are engendered.

In conclusion, I would ask, is it not quite fair to draw the following deduction from what has been said, namely that all dairy pastures ought to be heavily limed, it being the most natural thing in the world to suppose that a proper secretion of milk, the best and most wholesome, depends very much on the nature of the food with which the animals are fed? and must not the butter from a cow that is in health and spirits be of better flavour, colour and consistence, than that from one that is lax, washy and weak, from feeding on watery, acid and soft herbage? and will not this account for much of the disgustingly rancid, ill-flavoured and ill-looking butter which we so often find in the market? My friend above quoted, and who is now at my elbow, answers "Yes; for while my cows fed on the watered meadow, the butter was scarcely eatable—white, soft and ill-flavoured, but it was sweet, firm and fine-flavoured when they were confined to the limed land." Ergo, lime your pastures, and allow your stock as much salt as they will consume daily, for I am convinced that lime and salt are a remedy for "botts in horses," as well as the "murrain in cattle." Vir.

Farmers' Cabinet.

Lime-slacking and Spreading.—It has always appeared to me a useless and troublesome business to put lime down for the purpose of slacking, and to take it up again in a state the most unfit for handling, namely, when it is in powder, and so liable to waste by being borne off by the wind; all which inconvenience and trouble could be done away by adopting the mode in use in other countries, which is simply this: The cart takes the lime from the kiln or wharf, and proceeds in a straight line across the field, at the exact distance which might have been decided upon, to allow just so many bushels per acre; one man or boy filling a basket with the lime, and another taking it from the cart and placing it in a round heap on the ground, just on the spot where it is required, while a third boy covers it, by throwing on it some earth, if the land is ploughed, or a turf, &c., if stubble. And in a very short time the lime is found perfectly pulverized, having been operated upon by the hot steam which rises from the earth at the bottom of the heap, according to the theory contained in an article on this subject, p. 227 of the Cabinet, vol. v., in the exact spot where it it desired, and in quantity just so much as is required, without any mistake. It is then spread in a state of powder, by which its greatest efficacy is insured and without loss; for no indurated lumps remain on the surface of the land to be rolled about under foot, perhaps for years, as is often found to be the case when lime has been slacked and spread, after the usual manner.—*Far. Cabinet.*

Laying Land to Grass.—To the question, what course would you advise to reclaim a worn-out meadow, so as to bring it again into permanent pasture in the shortest possible time? We would answer: plough up immediately the sward by a deep and small furrow, and let it lie all winter. On this ploughed surface, carry on a very heavy covering of street-dirt during the frosts, spreading it immediately, if practicable, and in spring—say by February, if the season will admit of such early cultivation, take the first opportunity of sowing oats without further ploughing, four bushels to the acre, and harrow in heavily. The crop will be ready for soiling in May; feed it to milch cows by cutting and carrying to the stalls; and when the land is cleared, plough and harrow, roll, and clean it by collecting the weeds and burning them, repeating the operation in about three weeks or a month, by which time the seed-weeds will have vegetated. Follow this course until the time for wheatsowing, when plough carefully, throwing the land level, and sow the crop without grass-seeds. Then in the spring, sow a mixture of white clover, green, and orchard grass, sprinkling the surface with a top-dressing of street dirt, or compost well fermented and decomposed; and during the next winter, spread on the young grass thirty bushels of lime per acre, calculating on a cutting of hay, with a certainty of repayment for capital invested.—*Far. Cabinet.*

The Potato.—The Cincinnati Gazette in noticing a lecture on the subject of Agriculture recently delivered in that city by E. D. Mansfield, Esq. copies from it the following facts and statistics in relation to the potato.

The Potato is a native of America. In South America this vegetable grows in great profusion, having a fine flavor, and differing much in this and the usual shape from those grown in the United States. In Europe 300 years, ago, this vegetable was unknown; even 150 years since it was not very extensively used. In an account of James the first, dated 1616, he is charged with potatoes at a rate equal to about $12 per bushel. In 1610, Sir Walter Raleigh introduced the potatato into Ireland; and since that period, the lecture stated 'the growth had extended with unprecedented rapidity, and now we see the potato constituting three-fourths the entire food of the people of Ireland; and a density of population sustained there of which without them, this Island would be incapable.'

'The consequences of the giftof the potato, in the support of human life, to the physical welfare of the human race, are almost beyond belief. It is ascertained that the nutritive power of the potato is about one-fifth that of wheat, the most valuable of grains; but the average number of pounds per acre in potatoes, is 10 times that of wheat, consequently, the sustaining power of an acre of potatoes is double that of wheat. The population, therefore, of a potato feeding country, other things being equal, may be made double that of one sustained by other grain or vegetable food. Such a fact has incalculable consequences upon the future multiplication and sustenance of the human family.

These facts, as to the power of cultivation and sustaining, are important. The census tables of 1840, return the growth of that year in the U. States to be 89,930,100 bushels, not including North Carolina, Kentucky, Michigan and Florida, and of this sum there was raised in Ohio 5,629,784; in Maine 10,392,380, and in New York 30,000,508. The growth of the latter state is more than three times that of any other.—This shows that this vegetable is extensively cultivated, although the yield is far short of the producing power of the soil. In 1840 the export was valued at $54,524 and the import at $16,690. The average value of the potato is about 25 cents per bushel, and, deducting that as above, the consumption of the United States is about 89,778,764, or about 5 bushels to each person. The wheat product in the United States in 1840 was 73,984,766 bushels. The low price of the potato, considered with reference to its nutritive power, is about equal to that of wheat.

Large Ears and crop of Corn.—I have two ears of corn in my possession which it would do you good to see. They were raised upon the farm of Mr. George Shuman of this county. They are of the gourd seed species, one yellow and the other white. The white measures fourteen inches in length ten and a half in the middle in circumference; is eighteen rowed, and contains, on actual count, 1,185 sound grains. The yellow ear fourteen and a half inches in length, fourteen rowed, eight and three-fourth inches in circumference, and we counted, 988 grains. The soil is a sandy loam, and Shuman thinks will yield him 100 bushels shelled corn per acre.

Liverpool, Perry Co., Pa., Jan. 1, 1841.

LICE ON CATTLE—TOP-DRESSING WHEAT—GAS-HOUSE LIME.

To the Editor of the American Farmer.

Sir: Can you tell me the best remedy for vermin in cattle? I have a fine short-horn Durham bull, a year old the approaching spring, that I discover has lice upon him. I have seen them only on his buttocks; but, from the way I have seen him rubbing his neck, it is probable he has them on other parts. I don't know how to account for his having them, for he has been well kept during the winter. While I have my pen in hand, I will ask your advice on another matter. I have a piece of ground in wheat; it is very poor land, and when I sowed it in wheat my calculation was to top-dress it during the winter; the short spell during which the ground was hard this winter, I was not ready to top-dress it. I wish to know if it is too late, or will be too late a week or so hence, if the ground should get dry, or hard? On this wheat I wish to sow clover. The proper time, I believe to do that, is in March. The manure, which I propose to use, is Gas House lime. I never used any of it; how will it do?

Your attention to these queries, will much oblige a subscriber and an agricultural TYRO.

Balt. Co. 14th Feb. 1840.

Answer to the above Inquiries.

I.—LICE ON CATTLE—Can you tell me the best remedy for vermin in cattle?

There are various remedies, many of which we have seen successfully tried, and as we do not pretend to know which is best, we will state them all, and leave it to our correspondent to determine for himself the one best suited to his purpose:

1. *Mercurial Ointment* rubbed on the animal from the crown of the head to the root of the tail, down the back bone, will effectually kill lice in a day or two.

This, however, is a dangerous remedy to use, unless the animal is kept in the stable; and requires great care to preserve him from the effects of cold and wet.

2. *Corrosive sublimate* is another effectual remedy.—This to be applied, as before prescribed, but like number 1, is dangerous.

3. *A strong decoction of Larkspur*, is also a sure and safe remedy; this should be applied as recommended for number 1.

4. *Spirits of Turpentine*, is also a sure remedy. It should be applied as number 1.

5. *A decoction of Tobacco*, applied as number 1, will destroy the lice.

6. *A mixture of Scotch snuff* and *fish oil*, rubbed on the affected parts, will destroy the lice.

7. *A mixture of soft soap and Scotch snuff*, well rubbed on the parts, will also eradicate them.

As an auxiliary to whatever remedy may be used, the curry-comb and brush should be freely applied, after a day or two, in order that the hide and hair of the animal may be kept *clean*. No animal which is well fed and daily curried and brushed, will either breed or retain lice; the latter operation, however, few who have much stock can regularly attend to.

II. Our correspondent represents that he has a piece of very poor ground, which he sowed last fall in wheat, with the intention of top-dressing it during the present winter—that he designed to sow clover on it—that the top-dressing contemplated by him is *gas-house lime*—and that he has been thus far prevented from doing so owing to the weather.

He asks *first*—is it too late, or will it be too late a week or two hence to top-dress it?

Our answer to this question is, No. Though candor compels us to say, that his top-dressing would have been much better applied when he seeded his wheat, and that it would have been still better had he brought up his ground to something like *good condition*, before he attempted to sow it in wheat, with a view of setting it down in clover. Had he given it a thorough manuring with barn-yard or stable manure, and the advantage of a corn-crop, then he might have looked forward with something like well-grounded hopes for a fair crop of wheat, and a densely covered field of clover, provided he had given his land, as he now contemplates doing, a top dressing of lime. "Very poor" land is but ill adapted to the growth of either wheat or clover, and wherever either, or both may be sown on such, it should always be assisted by a liberal dressing of ashes, if not treated as we have before suggested.

Ashes now, under the circumstances of the case, would be the most judicious top-dressing which could be applied, as that, if procured from the soaperies, would contain a sufficient quantity of lime for ground in the condition of that of our correspondent's, it possessing, independent of its natural constituent parts of pot-ash, soda, phosphates of lime and magnesia, generally over 40 per cent of lime. We say that ashes now would be the most appropriate material with which to top-dress that could be applied; but if the gas-house lime has been procured, he need not fear putting it on. This brings us to the consideration of our correspondent's next question:

How will Gas House Lime answer?

We have used this lime on a small scale, and will give our opinion of it with the more freedom, as it will be based upon actual experience of its virtues.

We tried it side by side in the same field with Oyster shell lime, burned with care, bushel for bushel, and altho' the latter was unslaked, and the former slaked, we could perceive no material difference in the effects of either, both acting with marked powers of melioration upon the soil. If there were any difference, it was in favor of the Gas House lime, the first year; during subsequent years, the action of either seemed to bear an equal relation in beneficial effects. We ascribed this superiority in action at the time to the vast quantity of ammonia with which gas house lime is impregnated, the which it imbibes while the gas, through the agency of the lime, is being purified. Ammonia is known from experience to possess vast powers of fertilization, and, therefore, there can be no question but that our correspondent will find in his gas house lime, a most efficient agent. Indeed, we hold it that next to soap-boilers ashes, there is no substance which he could use, so well calculated to make amends for the defects of his soil. He must, however, be careful not to put it on until his ground is sufficiently *firm* not to be injured by the vehicle to be used in transporting it thither.

Before we conclude, we will make a few additional remarks, which appear to us to be called for by the occasion.

As it will doubtless be a source of infinite gratification to our correspondent to be ensured a luxuriant growth of clover, we will recommend to him, as soon after he cuts his wheat as he can, to give the clover a top-dressing of ashes, if practicable, and if it be not in his power to do that, to make a compost of *mould* and *plaster*, in the proportion of 20 double-horse cart loads of the former and 1 bushel of the latter, to be well mixed together, and top-dressed with it. This will push forward the growth of the young clover, and place it beyond harmsway. And we further advise him, not to let the hoof of a beast to go upon it until next year. Should he pursue the course we here point out, we will guaranty to him such a crop in the spring of 1843, as he may take a becoming pride in showing to his friends, when they may visit him.

This may be considered both expensive and troublesome, and so it will be; but then, when we are doing a thing, it should be our study to do it well, and costly and troublesome as it may be, the benefits to result to his land, will more than compensate him for both. Besides, there can be no doubt, but that he will receive, in the increased quantity of clover, a full equivalent for the outlay.

We would have our correspondent, after sowing his clover seed (12 pounds to the acre) to harrow it in, then spread his lime; after which, to roll the land; and to let the several operations succeed each other in quick succession. Let him indulge in no fears of injury to his wheat crop from this process; for none will ensue; on the contrary, it will impart to the plants an impetus, a vigor, and a capacity for tillering, which will greatly promote their powers of production.

☞Since the above was in type, we have had occasion to call at the office of the Gas Company in this city, to obtain some of this lime, but find that the demand has been greater than the supply, and the Company are not at present able to supply the orders on hand. We were shown the following extract from a letter from a gentleman of Philadelphia, giving the opinion of one of the most eminent chemists in the U. States, resident in that city, in reply to queries propounded by the President of one of our public institutions, who is an extensive land proprietor, in regard to the value of this lime for agricultural purposes. At our request, we were furnished with a copy for publication:

"I have at last succeeded in meeting Mr. ——, who made use of the lime from the gas works for manure—he informs me that he used it for two years with admirable success, and would have continued it, but that his farm being 30 miles distant from the city, rendered its transportation costly and inconvenient; he put 1000 bushels on 13 acres, which produced, he states, the best corn in Montgomery county—his land, he says, is sandstone, resembling the soil in the neighborhood of Baltimore. His mode of using it was to plough down his oat stubble, and to sprinkle the lime on the fallow at this season, so that by the spring the ammonia was harmless—he says you must not mind the corn looking yellow when it first comes up; his did so, and his neighbors jeered his experiment—it however turned into a "black green," to use his expression. He would use it constantly if his farm was within reach of town. A great many use it, and it is taken as fast as made—it sells for 3 to 4 cts. He says he would prefer it at 7, to lime at 18 from the kiln."

The above is dated 15th Nov. 1841, and was not intended for publication. It is from the most respectable source, and the information was elicited by the gentleman to whom it was addressed, for his guidance in the management of his own estate. The supply, however, from the nature of the case, can be but to a small extent, in comparison to the great and increasing amount of the mineral now used.

For the American Farmer.

ON SOILS.

Mr. Editor:—Will you accept of a few hasty and indigested remarks on soils and their properties of production? Such as they are, they will be very much at your service; but I must claim for them the indulgence of yourself and readers, as they are written *currente calamo*, and without being transcribed or copied.

In the American Farmer, No. 38, of the current volume, I observe that you have copied a short article from the Encyclopedia Britannica, concerning a very fruitful soil in the County of Caithness.—Such soils have been found, in the alluvial formation, in different parts of the globe—such is that of Ormiston, in East Lothian; such is that of Somersetshire, in the low lands, near the opening of the river Parret into the British Channel; some of the lands of East Florida, possess the same properties; and to come nearer home, some of the land of Spesutia Island, in Harford County, possesses the same inherent quality of production.

Now as to the theory, by which this extraordinary fertility is explained, in order to form a rational and correct one, we must take into view all the connecting circumstances. The soil described by the writer of the article under consideration, is said to consist almost entirely of broken shells and fine mould, the latter in almost an imperceptible proportion—that from Ormiston afforded, by analysis, elevn parts in the hundred of mild calcareous earth, twenty-five of siliceous sand, forty-five of finely divided clay, nine of animal and vegetable matter, and a small quantity of phosphate of lime, to which latter, its fertility is in a great measure attributed.

The soil from the low lands of Somersetshire has been found to consist of only one ninth of siliceous sand, and *eight-ninths of calcareous marl*, with five parts in the hundred of vegetable matter; *and its fertility is attributed to itspower of attracting principles of vegetable nourishment from the atmosphere, and from water.*

Much of the secret of fertility of soils consists in their power of attraction, &c., as observed in the foregoing paragraph. All soils are not capable of being rendered thus *artificially* fertile—much will depend on location, whether level or undulating—much on the structure of the sub-soil and its capacity of retaining moisture; and where there is not an approximation to correct proportions, essential to fertility, the labor and expense of rendering them fertile would not be counterbalanced by their productiveness.

The attractive or absorbent property of soils has probably not been sufficiently attended to—that lime in some form, is essential to the fertility of soils, and to their power of absorbing nutriment from the atmosphere all experience testifies; and it is that portion of the soil which, next to vegetable mould, is most subject to loss, as well by its affording an essential part of plants, as by being gradually washed away by rains, &c. In illustration of this latter process of waste, I will mention a circumstance that has lately come within my observation. Last fall, in November, I had the roof of my kitchen covered with a thick wash of lime. A North East storm came on before it got dry, and washed a considerable portion of it off. A window was so situated as that the droppings from the eaves were driven against it—these droppings held the lime in solution, which was beautifully chrystalized on the glass—this may serve to show that the calcareous part of soils is gradually wasting. Nearly all grains contain a portion of lime, some a large portion; and they can obtain it in no other way than from the soil.

From the foregoing observations it must be apparent, that in such cases where the soil does not originally contain a large portion of lime, it will be proper, occasionally, to renew the application; and I am decidedly of opinion, that when it is intended to apply one hundred bushels to the acre it should be applied at three or four different dressings, at intervals of three or four years, as by this mode the greatest advantage will be obtained, at a given expense.

Some plants, more than others, possess the power of attracting from the atmosphere the substances essential to their growth. The house-leek, (*sempervivum,*) is a remarkable instance of a plant possessing this power—such plants, it is presumed, contain but little lime. Not only plants, but some animals of a low grade of organization, possess the power of attracting substances from the surrounding elements, essential to their growth—the oyster is an instance of this—without the power of locomotion, attached to a rock, the sperm of the oyster has the power, not only of attracting all its food from the surrounding elements, but of forming a calcareous shell for its future habitation.

But to return to a consideration of soils: it must be apparent that they should, in order to be fertile, be made to contain the food of plants, and at the same time be so constituted that they should possess the power of attracting it from the atmosphere. Many of the articles that have been found to contribute greatly to the growth of plants, cost the farmer too much, and they are of too transitory a nature. Such are *crushed bones, and poudrette*; substances, imparting astonishing fertility for one year, and where they are within a reasonable distance of transportation, will pay in one crop. It has been thought, and I should like to have the experiment fairly made, that ground oyster shells would answer nearly the same purpose of ground bones—oyster shells, though affording pure lime by calcination, differs essentially in their properties from lime-stone. They are composed of a carbonate and phosphate of lime, and contain a portion of gelatine, or fibrine. It is hence concluded that while they would, when ground, act almost as quick as crushed bones, they would be more durable, at one third, perhaps one fourth the expense.

The most astonishing and negligent waste is attendant on the City of Baltimore, in permitting for years the essential material for *poudrette* go to utter waste and loss. Many thousand dollars are thus annually lost for the want of knowledge and enterprise. No speculation that could be entered upon at this time, would be so sure to reward its undertakers as the manufacture of poudrette in or near the City of Baltimore! Individuals have probably been deterred from entering upon it by the elaborate descriptions that have been given of the process, and the apparently large capital necessary to carry it on, whereas nothing can be more simple than the process, and no business so sure of extensive profits that could be conducted at so small an expense. It is to be hoped that some enterprising agriculturist will take the hint and make a princely fortune by it.

From the great difference of the causes that influence the productiveness of lands, it is obvious that all the favourable circumstances are rarely found to be united in any soil; but by a due attention to the component parts of soils, by chemical tests, by careful observation and experiment, we may generally be enabled by adding such parts as are deficient, to give fertility to those that are naturally sterile. It is to the earthy parts of a soil that we are to turn our first attention, and when these are formed in due proportions, its fertility may be considered as permanently established. The animal and vegetable portions are but temporary, and are exhausted by a given number of crops. Those soils must be considered best which contain the greatest store of those principles that constitute the food of plants, permanently inherent in their quality—Calcareous soils, by their constant attraction for carbon are of this class; and if they at the same time contain animal and vegetable substances, are more eminently qualified for this purpose by the supply of carbon and hydrogen which they afford. H.

Wood Lawn, February 14, 1842.

Improvement of poor Land—Accumulation and Applicaton of Manure.

For the American Farmer.

Washington, Feb. 11th, 1842.

Mr. Editor,—In my last communication I promised to give you some of my notions concerning the improvement of poor land, and shall now endeavor to fulfil my promise. The first great consideration, then, is the accumulation of manure; the next and greater, the proper application of it. There is no farmer who pretends at all to the advancement of his interests, but can raise a good pile of manure by the opening of spring. To this end, he must not sell, or carry off any thing that will contribute to the general store. He should have a commodious stable yard, the centre of which should be at least 2 feet deeper than the out edges, his cattle should be kept during the winter in this yard, which should have proper sheds for their protection. Let all his rye, wheat, and oats straw be fed to them here, and his corn-stalks, buckwheat straw, wood's earth, leaves and every thing, that can be converted into manure, be thrown over to be trodden upon by the cattle; and at the end of every month, the whole should be thrown together in a pile; scattering a few bushels of lime over the manure, before throwing it up, will be of great service to it. If he attends carefully to these points, he will not be ashamed of his manure pile when the proper time arrives for hauling it out. One great preventive among most farmers, to the accumulation of manure, is, that they keep too much stock; a farmer should keep barely enough to convert his rough material into manure: it is a great mistake to keep cattle enough to *eat up* all the straw, &c. on the farm; a ton of straw placed under cattle will produce three times as much manure as if it passed through them, and be quite as valuable;—bed your stock well, then you will do a great service to them, and increase your manure three-fold.

Now comes the most important point connected with our subject, and that is, *the proper application of manure*—I really believe that the want of proper attention to this matter, furnishes more impediments to the improvement of our poor land than any other course that can be imagined. Manure, like every thing else, is perishable, and in proportion as we postpone the benefits to be derived from it, just in that proportion do we lose them forever. The great object then, is, to seize hold of these benefits immediately upon its application. In order to effect this, plough up the land, you propose to improve, in the fall, and harrow it down—or if it is corn land, it is already prepared. About the 1st of April, manure it broadcast, not very heavily, for the great advantage in this mode consists in bringing in the greatest quantity of land with the least amount of manure; sow immediately upon the manure, about a bushel and a peck of good oats to the acre; plough all in together with a shovel plough, or light barshare; run a broad, heavy brush over it, and sow immediately about a gallon of long clover seed to the acre. The benefits derived from this mode are these—you get about 30 bushels of oats to the acre, equal to 10 of wheat, (which we very rarely get from poor land, even if heavily manured) your young clover becomes immediately shaded by the luxuriant growth of the oats, and your land and manure from that moment receives *protection*, which is the great secret of improving land. By the above plan, you also get rid of that great mistake among most farmers, of ploughing in their manure *too deep*—instead of losing any of the benefits of the manure, you bring its whole power to bear. It is not exposed to the winter frosts, or rains, and your oats and *clover* derive immediate benefit from it. It is a singular fact, that most farmers prefer manuring their corn land to any other; now the least reflection would, or ought to convince them of the fallacy of such a course, or else they must deny, that manure loses any of its good qualities by exposure to the sun and atmosphere; for certainly in tending the crop of corn, he must necessarily turn up more than once the manure and expose it to evaporation. And although this is the last crop upon which manure should be used, yet putting it upon wheat ground in the fall is almost equally erroneous; for it is as little beneficial to manure to expose it to the frost and rains of winter, as to the sun of summer. Some prefer putting all their manure on their potato crop, but this, though profitable, perhaps in one sense, is a poor way to *improve land*, for potatoes is a crop that requires a very heavy manuring, if planted on poor land, (which we must take for granted, as we are now treating of that particular kind of land) and I would here repeat, that all land which is intended for improvement, should not be pastured, for by so doing, you exactly undo what you should do, that is, you deprive the land of that shade, which is the great means of improving it. How often do we see the same piece of land receive repeated manurings, and be as poor in the end as when you first undertook to improve it; this is occasioned by taking off what you should leave on. Land, then, under a course of improvement, should not be pastured. Never manure land but once, is my maxim; that is, while you own any that is too poor for cultivation without it. If you have brought in all your poor land to produce clover, then you can begin a second manuring, and so on *ad infinitum*. To recapitulate then, my practice is to take a poor piece of land, plough it up in the fall, plant it in corn as directed by my former communication, (which, if attended to, will pay well for the trouble,) then in the following spring, spread a thin coat of manure on it, sow about a bushel and a peck of oats to the acre, and plough all in together, about 2½ or 3 inches deep, and after brushing the ground level, sow about a gallon of clover seed to the acre. If this method was adhered to, we should soon have very little poor land in Maryland. In my next I shall say a word or two on planting potatoes, &c. Montgomery.

The Soiling System.—Under this head we insert a short article, being induced thereto with the view of eliciting information, as to the justness of the assertion made therein, that clover fields, which are pastured by cattle, suffer less than those which are not, from the effects of the winter's frosts. If such be the case, and we are not prepared to dispute it, it is worthy of being known.

Mr. Editor,—In reference to the soiling system I have heard a fact stated which I have not seen noticed in any publication, viz. that clover fields that are not pastured in the fall invariably suffer from the frost, especially in open winters. The reason given is, that the treading of the cattle makes the surface of the soil more compact, and consequently the clover roots are better protected. An instance has been named to me of two adjacent lots, of which one was pastured and the other not, in which the difference in the crops was equal to 100 per cent, in favour of the pastured lot.

It is also said here, that in fields not pastured the mice do great injury to the clover roots in dry seasons; but that the vermin will not burrow where cattle tread frequently.

I should like to hear the experience of some of your numerous readers in these matters. Yours, &c. X.

York Co. Pa. *Farmers' Cabinet.*

Premium Crops—*Oats*—Mr. D. June, of Brandon, Vt. made last year off of 3 acres of land, 514 bushels 20 qts. of oats, being an acreable product of 128 bushels 21 qts. The oats weighed 36 lbs. to the bushel, and was of the variety called the *barley oats.* We find this statement in the Albany Cultivator, and as the product is *extraordinarily* large, we will state that the account is contained in a letter addressed by Mr. June to the editors of that paper. The land on which it was grown had been pastured for several years prior to 1839. In that year it was plough-

ed up in the sward. In May, 1840, it was thoroughly tilled, harrowed down smooth, manured with 20 loads of good manure to the acre, which was ploughed in 4 inches deep, and then sowed with 16 bushels of oats (4 to the acre); the soil was black muck, and we have stated the result—a result which will startle the thousands, who, in garnering 10 bushels to the acre, feel themselves perfectly satisfied with the generous bearing of their land.

Wheat—Mr. Geo. Schæffer received the first premium at the recent meeting of the N. Y. State Agricultural Society for the best crop of wheat. The amount of wheat raised was 300 bushels off of 7½ acres of land, being an average of 40 bushels to the acre.

Barley—The first premium on Barley was awarded to Mr. J. W. Turnicliffe, of Otsego county, one acre yielding 53½ bushels. The whole expense of culture estimated at $12.50. Should not this product encourage those who do not cultivate this grain, to commence growing it the ensuing spring?

Corn—The first premium for the best crop of corn was awarded to Mr. Wm. Ingalls, of Oswego co.; he raised on one acre, 142 bushels of shelled corn.

The second premium was awarded to Mr. J. F. Osborn of Cayuga co.; he raised 144 bushels, weight 56 lbs. to the bushel, on one acre of land, but the mode of ascertaining the quantity was not wholly satisfactory to the committee.

Oats—The first premium for the best crop of Oats was awarded to Mr. D. W. Weeks of Jefferson co.; he raised 113½ bushels on *one* acre.

The second premium was awarded to Mr. J. S. Jones, of Ontario co.; he raised 102½ bushels on *one* acre.

A premium was also awarded to Mr. Amos A. Egleston of Washington co. for the peculiar excellence of the specimen of oats presented by him; it weighed 42lbs. to the bushel.

Potatoes—The first premium for the best crop of potatoes was awarded to Mr. Phineas Hardy, of Jefferson co. for 472 bushels to the acre.

Mr. H. D. Grove, of Rensselaer co. received the second premium for 440 bushels per acre.

Ruta Baga—The first premium was awarded to Mr. W. B. Ludlow for 1025½ bushels of ruta baga on an acre.

The second premium was awarded to Mr. Geo. Schæffer; he raised 552 bushels to the acre.

Sugar Beet—Mr. S. B. Vail, of Columbia co. raised 559 bushels of sugar beet per acre, and received the first premium. There were several other claimants for premiums on roots, but as the proof was not satisfactory they did not succeed, although the Committee deem it due to two of the gentlemen to state their products. Mr. F. P. Root of Monroe co. stated that he produced 1,200 bushels of Ruta Baga, weighing 60lbs. to the bushel on an acre. Mr. Geo. Schæffer, of Monroe co. stated that he raised 1160 bushels of Sugar Beets & 603½ bushels of Carrots per acre.

We regret that we cannot state the mode of culture pursued by the several successful claimants of premiums, the quality of the land, and quantity and kind of manure used. Such statements we presume, were given; at all events they ought to have been, but they were not in the proceedings whence we have extracted the foregoing—For the want of these particulars the practical agriculturist loses one half the interest he would otherwise feel in reading such accounts of products.

Though these several yields are large, there are none of them greater than nine-tenths of the farmers in the country could equal, if they would but use the proper means. Why are those means not used?

Hogs—Have you a good breed of hogs? No. Then dispose of your old stock and replace them with good ones—or get a male of an approved breed, and cross them with such of your sows as you may select for breeding. The benefits of this advice may be gathered from the following fact—The keeper of our swine has a common sow, who has just had her third litter; at the first, she had 6, the second 8, and the third, having been placed to one of our Berkshire boars, not 12 months old, she produced 16 fine good sized pigs, besides 2 that were still-born! To those who are not conveniently situated to obtain a boar of an improved breed, we would say, make an exchange with some of your neighbors, even if they are not better than your own—both parties will be gainers thereby, in the improvement of their stock.

The Owl—its Usefulness.—An acquaintance shot an owl a few days since, and upon opening its craw he found too mice in it. Now as they are known to be most excellent mowsers, would it not be well for all gunners to avoid shooting them, in order that they may be left to give a good account of field mice, which prove alike destructive to our orchards and pastures?

☞ *Exportation of Specie from New York*—We gather the astounding fact from Mr. Ellsworth's late Report to Congress, that within the 15 months preceding January, 1842, there were shipped from the single port of N. York, *alone*, the sum of *eleven and a half millions of dollars in specie*. A heavy drain this in a few brief months!!!☜

☞ *Bounties on Silk*—Twelve of the states have, by legislative enactments, granted bounties on the production of cocoons and raw silk, and the business is steadily, tho' slowly progressing. It is computed that more than 30,000 lbs. of raw silk were produced in the U. S. during 1841. In 50 years, or less, Silk will be the second staple product of our country.

Culture of Silk in Tennessee.—This culture is making rapid progress in the neighboring State of Tennessee, and is destined, at no remote day, to become an important branch of business. The Agricultural Society of Davidson county, with a public spirit worthy of all praise, does much to extend silk raising. At a late meeting of the Society premiums were awarded for five yards of silk velvet, five yards of plain silk, four silk shawls, and other articles, all made in Tennessee.

The soil and climate of the West are peculiarly adapted the growth of the mulberry and the rearing of the silk worm, and when our citizens shall apply themselves to the culture, Kentucky and the neighboring States will save to our country the millions that are expended for foreign silks. Every dollar's worth of silk manufactured in the United States is so much money retained at home to reward the industry of our own citizens.—*Louisville Advertiser.*

Cotton.—The Washington Correspondent of the Charleston Courier, remarks: "We learn that large orders have been sent from Salem and Boston to the East Indies for Cotton, during the last month."

HOUSEWIFE'S DEPARTMENT.

The Joys of Home.—O, what so refreshing, so soothing, so satisfying, as the placid joys of home?

See the traveller. Does duty call him for a season to leave his beloved circle? The image of his earthly happiness continues vividly in his remembrance; it quickens him to diligence; it cheers him under difficulties; it makes him hail the hour which sees his purpose accomplished, and his face turned toward home; it communes with him as he journeys; and he hears the promise which causes him to hope, "thou shalt know also that thy tabernacle shall be in peace; and thou shalt visit thy habitation and not sin." O, the joyful re-union of a divided family,—the pleasures of renewed interview and conversation after days of absence.

Behold the man of science. He drops the labor and painfulness of research, closes his volume, smooths his wrinkled brow, leaves his study, and unbending himself, stoops to the capacities, yields to the wishes, and mingles with the diversions of his children.

"He will not blush that has a father's heart,
To take in childish play a childish part;
But bends his sturdy back to any toy
That youth takes pleasure in to please his boy."

Take the man of trade. What reconciles him to the toil of business? What enables him to endure the fastidiousness and impertinence of customers? What rewards him for so many hours of tedious confinement? By and by the season of intercourse will arrive; he will be embosomed in the caresses of his family; he will behold the desire of his eye, and the children of his love, for whom he resigns his ease; and in their welfare and smiles he will find his recompense.

Yonder comes the laborer. He has borne the burden and heat of the day; the descending sun has released him from his toil, and he is hastening home to enjoy repose. Half-way down the lane, by the side of which stands his cottage, his children run to meet him; one he carries, and one he leads. The companion of his humble life is ready to furnish him with his plain repast. See, his toil-worn countenance assumes an air of cheerfulness; his hardships are forgotten; fatigue vanishes; he eats and is satisfied; the evening fair, he walks with uncovered head around his garden; enters again and retires to rest, and "the rest of a laboring man is sweet, whether he eat little or much." Inhabitant of this lonely, lovely dwelling, who can be indifferent to thy comfort! "Peace be to this house."

"Let no ambition mock thy useful toil,
Thy homely joys, and destiny obscure;
Nor grandeur hear with a disdainful smile,
The short and simple annals of the poor."

A Brilliant Stucco Whitewash.—Take clean lumps of well-burnt lime, (say five or six quarts,) slack the same with hot water in a tub, (covered to keep in the steam,) pass it in the fluid form through a fine seive; add one-fourth of a pound of whiting or burnt alum, pulverized; one pound of good sugar; three pints of rice flour, made into a thin and well-boiled paste, and one pound of clean glue, dissolved by first soaking it well, and then putting it into a small kettle, which should again be put into a larger one filled with water, and placed over a slow fire. Add five gallons of hot water to the whole mixture.

This wash is applied with a painter's brush, where particular neatness is required. It must be put on while warm, if upon the outside of the building; if within doors, cold. It will retain its brilliancy for many years. About one pint of this mixture will cover a square yard upon the outside of a house, if properly applied. If a larger quantity than five gallons is wanted, the same proportions must be observed in preparing. Coloring matter may be added to give it any required shade.—*Gen. Far.*

Cement for Floors.—The manner of making earthen floors for country houses is as follows: Take two-thirds lime, and one of coal ashes well sifted with a small quantity of loam clay. Mix the whole together, temper it well with water, and make it up into a heap; letting it lie a week or ten days, and then temper it well over again. After this, let it lie for three or four days longer, and temper again, until it becomes smooth, yielding, tough and gluey. The floor being then levelled, lay the plaster about two and a half or three inches thick, making it smooth with a trowel. The hotter the season is, the better; and when it is thoroughly dry nothing can make a better floor. If any one would wish their floors to look *very* handsome, let them take lime of ragstones, well tempered with whites of eggs, covering the floor about half an inch thick with this mixture, before the under flooring is too dry. If this be well done and thoroughly dried, it will look, when rubbed with a little linseed oil, nearly as transparent as metal or glass, and endure for many years, without *crack* or *blemish*.—*Far. Cabinet.*

TOBACCO IN ENGLAND.

London, 107, Fenchurch street, January 1st, 1842.

Sir—At the commencement of 1841, the stock of Tobacco in Europe was 12,960 hhds. below an average of the nine years ending with 1839, and 1092 less than in 1840, and as the crop in America was not expected to exceed that of 1839, prices generally, were well supported during the Spring, but circumstances favoring early receipts at the various depots in the United States, the shipments to the Continent were made in accordance, and arriving more rapidly than usual led to the impression that the supplies would be more extensive than before represented, and it being known that extraordinary efforts had been made to produce a large crop, foreign orders were withheld, and had it not been for the probability of a rupture with the U. States, prices here would have receded earlier than they did; but the political position of the two countries, and the unfavorable weather for the growing crop caused much uncertainty in the minds of all concerned, and at intervals, some fluctuation in price. In the

month of June the opinion gaining ground that the production would be extensive, and latter advices confirming the fact, prices gave way, and it was with great difficulty three cargoes of Kentucky were sold at 25s to 26s per 100 lbs. manifest weight, others were ordered to this and to Foreign ports. On the sampling of the new crop there was every disposition to effect sales, but owing to the absence of a Foreign demand, Kentucky Leaf was neglected, and nominal in value, whilst the only description that met buyers were the superior classes of Strips and Virginia Leaf, and the market continued to decline until the close of the year.—The inspections in Virginia and at New Orleans exceeded the former year only 3854 hhds; yet the export to Europe was 21,363 hhds. more, and it has been this, in conjunction with the certainty of a large crop having been secured last year, which has depressed prices in all European markets, and caused the stock in this port to be greater than since 1836, and it will be seen that the excess in the export from America, has been in Kentucky which is chiefly deposited here as might have been anticipated by the disposition of the supplies during the season. The present stock in Europe is 13,257 hhds. more than last year, and 2216 hhds. above an average of the previous nine years, including 1840; in Foreign ports it is 3609 hhds. more than last year, but 4021 hhds. less upon the same average: in the United Kingdom it is 9648 hhds. more than last year, and 7037 hhds. upon the average. In this port the stock is 19,778 hhds. against 12,663 hhds. last year, and on reference to the proportions of each growth and denomination of the 19,853 hhds, imported in 1841, it will be seen that two thirds were Kentucky, which nearly equal in amount the total importation of all growths during the former year, and that there was only an excess in Virginia of about 350 hhds. The importation in 1840 was 4086 hhds. of Kentucky Leaf, 2193 Strips, 5481 hhds. of Virginia Leaf, 1497 hhds. of Strips, and 69 hhds. of Maryland, together 13,326 hhds. in 1841. 8732 hhds. of Kentucky Leaf, 3658 hhds. Strips, 5755 hhds. Virginia Leaf, 1558 hhds. Strips, 152 hhds. Maryland, together 19,853 hhds. being an increase of 4646 hhds. Kentucky Leaf, 1446 hhds. of Strips, 274 hogsheads of Virginia Leaf, 60 hhds. Strips, and upon the total importation 6528 hhds, and on the average 7492. The deliveries for Exportation were 870 hhds. less than the former year, and 972 hhds. upon the average, the clearances for Home Trade were 127 hhds. less, but 104 hhds. more upon the average, and the removals under bond, 1162 hhds. more and 884 upon the average shewing an increase of 165 hhds. upon the total deliveries and 16 upon the average of the previous nine years. The quality of the crop has proved inferior to that of the former year, and the quantity of the fine Kentucky Leaf is small and held higher than meets the views of those who would purchase in anticipation of foreign orders, but from the excess of Kentucky Strips an impression prevails that a large quantity will be on hand when the fresh supplies arrive, unless a lower scale of prices should be submitted to, in order to encourage the consumption in competition with Leaf of both growths, and it is considered that Virginia Leaf and Strips have now receded to rates consistent with the stock and prospect of demand. One cargo of Virginia is expected soon. In representing statistical facts to enable our correspondents to form an opinion upon the article, it must be observed that the extent of the supply to Europe this year will, in a degree, be regulated by the inducements held out at the various depots in America for the Planters to send down the produce of 1841: upon this and the prospect of the present year's crop, future prices must depend. The French Government contracted on the 28th ult. for 1,700,000 kil. of Virginia, 2,300,000 of Kentucky, and 1,500,000 of Maryland.

The stock of all Segar materials is larger than at this period last year, and particularly that of Columbian; but the consumption being on the increase prices are steady.

PRICES—1st JANUARY.

VIRGINIA LEAF.

	1842.	1841.
	d. d.	d. d.
Ordinary and faded	2½ a 3	a 4 per lb.
Part dark and faded	3½ a 3¾	4¼ a 4½
Part dark and sweet	4½ a 4¾	5 a 6
Fine dark and sweet	5 a 5½	6½ a 7
Long and leafy	5¾ a 6¼	7½ a 8

VIRGINIA STEMMED.

Ordinary faded	3½ a 4	4 a 4½
Dark and faded	4¼ a 4½	4¾ a 5½
Fine black and sweet	5 a 6½	6 a 7

KENTUCKY LEAF.

Ordinary	2½ a 3½	4¼ a 4¾
Middling	4¼ a 4¾	5½ a 6
Fine	5½ a 6	6¾ a 7½

KENTUCKY STEMMED.

Common	5½ a 6¼	6 a 7
Middling	7 a 7½	8a a 9
Fine	7½ a 8½	9½ a 10

BALTIMORE MARKET.

Business of all kinds is exceedingly dull—neither buyers nor sellers being willing to operate to any extent in the present deranged condition of the currency.

Domestic Exchange.—The rates on the North have slightly advanced, and we now quote checks and drafts on New York at 3 to 3½ per cent. premium, and on Boston at 3 per cent premium.—On Philadelphia the rate has materially declined, and we now quote at 2½ to 3 per cent. Richmond and other Virginia Bank notes generally are selling at 5½ to 6 per cent. discount, except Wheeling which we quote at 15 per cent. discount. Specie is selling at 2½ to 3 per cent. premium, and Railroad Orders at a discount of 17 to 18 per cent. Treasury notes about 2½ per cent. premium.

Hogs.—Live Hogs come in only in small lots, and are selling generally at $6,25 per 100 lbs. payable in Rail Road orders.

Cotton.—Has declined, and we alter our quotations to correspond with the current rates. Sales this week of 40 bales Florida, at 8½ cts, and of 60 bales Mobile, on terms not transpired.

Oats.—Last sales of Md. were at 43 cents.

Cloverseed.—In the midle of the week, and also yesterday, considerable sales of prime Cloverseed were made at $5,75, and yesterday some smaller transactions took place at $6. We quote to-day at $5,75a$6. There has been a better feeling and an increased demand during the week for the article.

Molasses.—At auction on Tuesday, 50 bls. New Orleans were sold at 24½a25¼ cts.

Sugars.—At auction on Thursday, 150 hhds. New Orleans Sugar were sold at $6,15a$6,70. On Tuesday, the cargo of the schr. Gallant Mary, from Porto Rico, consisting of 150 hhds. was offered but only 55 hhds. sold at $6,35a$7,05. To-day, at auction, 43 bbls. Cuba white Sugar were sold at $6,20a$6,25.

Tobacco.—There has been more inquiry this week for Maryland Tobacco, and sales to a limited extent have been made at prices generally about 50 cents per 100 lbs. lower than former rates. We alter our quotations accordingly, viz. inferior and common Maryland at $3a$4; middling to good $4,50a$6,-50; good $7a$8; and fine $8a$12. Ohio has also been in the range of quotations, viz. common to middling $3,50a$4,50; good $5a$6; fine red and wrappery $6,50a$10; fine yellow $7,50a$10; and extra wrappery $11a13. The inspections of the week comprise 13 hhds. Maryland; 4 hhds. Ohio; and 27 hhds. Kentucky; total 44 hhds.

Wool.—A parcel of Buenos Ayres has been sold on terms not transpired.

Cattle.—We note some advance to-day in the price of Beef Cattle. Upwards of 200 head offered at the drove yards this morning, and nearly all sold at prices ranging from $5 to $6,-50 per 100 lbs. for common to prime quality.

Flour.—We are advised of a small sale or two of Howard street Flour to-day, of good standard brands, at $5,56. There was no settlement for receipts by wagons to-day, and we are consequently unable to quote a definite price.

No transactions in City Mills Flour. The last sales were at $5,87½, at which price the article could now be had, though some holders ask higher.

Grain.—We hear of no transactions in Wheat, which we quote nominally at $1,10a1,20 for good to prime reds. We quote Md. white Corn at 53 cts. and yellow at 55a56 cts. no sales. Oats are worth about 43 cts. There was a good demand to-day for Cloverseed, and we note sales of several large quantities at $6 for prime quality.

Provisions.—A sale of No. 1 Western Lard in kegs was made this morning at 6 cents on time. In barrel meats there has been been nothing done. Holders continue to ask last week's prices, viz. $10 for Mess Pork, $6 for No. 1 and $8 for Prime. We quote New Mess Beef at $10a$10,50; No. 1, at $8a$8,50 and Prime at $6 to $6,50. Moderate sales of New Western assorted Bacon of prime quality have been made to-day at 5 cents, and of Joles at 2a2½ cents. We quote the asking price of New Baltimore cured Hams at 9a10 cents; Sides at 5a5½ cents, and Shoulders at 4½ to 5 cents. No transactions in old Bacon.

At Philadelphia on Saturday—The Flour and Meal market, is quiet, though prices are fully maintained; moderate export sales have been made at last quotations, viz: $6 for Flour of fair brands; $4 for Rye; and 14 for Brandywine Corn Meal in hhds. and $3,12½ for bbls. There has been little or nothing doing in Grain of any kind this week, and prices are merely nominal at the rates which have ruled for the last two or three weeks. New Pork, Lard, Hams, &c. are coming in from the West. Sales of fair Lard at 5½a6c. per lb.; Mess pork $8 and Prime $9,50 per bbl.; Western Hams, city smoked, at 8c. per lb. Old stocks of provisions are selling very low. Beef Cattle, 530 head at market, sales 4½a6c; extra sold for 8c—all sold. Hogs—350 head of Hogs in market, sales from 4½a5c per lb.—all sold. Sheep—2250 in market, sales $1,27a2,75—extra $4.

New York, Friday, P. M.—Business remains unusually dull. There is no movement in Cotton, and Flour is heavy at former rates.—3000 bushels New Orleans Corn sold this morning at 57 cents. Exchange are dull; I quote Baltimore 2½a3; Philadelphia 5½; Virginia 7 1-8a8½· NorthCarolina 5a5½; Charleston 1¼a1 5-8, Savannah 2a2½; Mobile 13½a14; New Orleans 6½a7. Rates on London are 8a8½; and on France 5,28¾.

At New Orleans, in the three days ending on the 9th instant, sales of Cotton were heavy, amounting to 12,500 bales, at prices ranging within the following quotations:—Liverpool classification.—Inferior 5¼a6; Ordinary 6¼a6½; Middling 7a7½; Middling fair 8½; Fair to fully fair 9¼a10; Good fair 11; Good and fine 13¼a15; North Alabama and Tennessee 6a10. Transactions in Flour were made at $5,25, and in some instances at $5,50, for superfine—the stock had been much reduced.

At Mobile, in the three days ending on the 15th inst., the business done in Cotton was very limited, prices being so low that dealers could not come to terms. The Rice market was also dull, with but few operations.

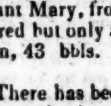
At Richmond, in the week ending on the 17th inst. the demand for flour had been limited, and sales were made at $5,-87½. Grain market was rather poorly supplied.—Wheat was held at 115a120c; Corn 55a56c; Oats, from wagons, 50. Old Smithfield Bacon 6c; new city cured do. 7 1-8a8c; Lard 7a8c; Plaster $3,50. No change in prices of Tobacco—general sales of leaf at $3 to $4. Exchange on London 17 per cent prem; New York checks 8½ prem; Philadelphia ¼a1 prem; Baltimore 5 prem. Specie 6a6½ prem.

At Alexandria, on Friday, there had been no transactions in flour or grain. The markets generally were very dull.

FRESH GARDEN SEED.

THOMAS DENNY Seedsman, has received his fresh supply of GARDEN SEED, the growth of 1841, and invites his friends and the Public to give him a call.

He has also Field Seed of various kinds, and best suited for this climate and soil, selected with care.



ORDERS for APPLE, PEACH and other Fruit and Ornamental trees will be thankfully received, and duly executed with promptness and dispatch for *cash*, having made arrangements with an old established and well known Nurseryman, in whom he feels confident the public cannot be deceived as to the particular kinds *ordered*. Also, *Shrubs, bulbs*, Hothouse Plants, Dahlias, Evergreens &c. &c. in their greatest varieties furnished to order at regular prices, on commission.

He has also the agency for selling MURRAY'S Corn and Cob Crushers at the regular manufacturing prices. This is a first-rate article, having been proved by many Eastern Shore Farmers and others to be a very efficient Machine, uniting strength and simplicity in its structure.—It operates by hand, or can be adapted to any other power to suit all classes of farmers.

THOS. DENNY,
Corner of Pratt & Grant sts.

fe23 7t—A&aw4tif ☞Up-stairs over Tyson & Brother.

REAPING MACHINES, CORN AND COB CRUSHERS, CORN SHELLERS, &c. WARRANTED.

The Reaping Machine stands alone, increasing in reputation from year to year, saving its first cost in one large crop in the waste alone, while the attempts of others, to construct machines for a similar purpose, are well known to be total failures. Those who wish to procure Machines for the ensuing harvest, are requested to make early application to the subscriber, who has greatly improved them since last year. Corn and Cob Crushers, warranted superior to all others, also, Corn Shellers and Huskers constantly on hand at reduced prices. fe 23 OBED HUSSEY.

CATALOGUE OF VERY CHOICE SORTS OF PEACH TREES,

for sale—raised on the farm of Lloyd N. Rogers: selected with much care, from a great many varieties, and ripening in succession as follows:

FREE-STONES.

No. 74.—Early Anne,	Ripe	July 20th to 25th
No. 20.—Baltimore Beauty,	"	Aug. 5th to 10th
No. 70.—Canary,	"	Aug. 10th to 15th
No. 78.—Red Magdalen,	"	Aug. 18th to 20th
No. 58.—Lady Washington,	"	Aug. 22d to 25th
No. 73.—Snowball, or White Magdalen,	"	Aug. 25th to 30th
No. 29.—Oldmixon Clear,	"	Aug. 25th to 30th
No. 38.—Troth's Early Red,	"	Sept. 1st to 5th
No. 41.—Belgarde, or Gallande,	"	Sept. 8th to 12th
No. 4.—Soft Heath,	"	Sept. 12th to 18th
No. 62.—Red-cheek'd Malagatune,	"	Sept. 12th to 15th
No. 40.—Belle de Vitry,	"	Sept. 15th to 18th
No. 82.—Superb open-stone,	"	Sept. 15th to 18th
No. 86.—Orange Free,	"	Sept. 18th to 25th
No. 94.—Red Jacket,	"	Sept. 25th to 28th
No. 95.—Latest good free,	"	Oct. 1st to 4th

CLING-STONES, OR PAVIES.

No. 26.—Paragon,	Ripe	Aug. 18th to 25th
No. 6.—Early Newington,	"	Aug. 20th to 25th
No. 72.—Old Newington,	"	Sept. 10th to 15th
No. 84.—Orange Cling,	"	Sept. 15th to 20th
No. 17.—Kenedy's Carolina,	"	Sept. 18th to 23rd
No. 21.—Goldsborough,	"	Sept. 18th to 25th
No. 100.—Washington,	"	Sept. 20th to 25th
No. 87.—Pavie Admirable,	"	Sept. 25th to 30th
No. 90.—Red Rover,	"	Oct. 1st to 10th
No. 15.—Last of the Mohicans,	"	Oct. 5th to 15th

The Prices of the above are $15 per hundred, where 500 or more are purchased—$18 per hundred, for any less number, and not under one hundred—and 20 cents a piece for any smaller number.

These Trees are budded near the ground, and are raised in high, dry land, not rich,—one year old from the bud—perfectly healthy,—and will be apt to flourish in most situations.

Persons ordering trees may feel assured of receiving them true to their names, and times of ripening, according to the Catalogue.

The usual charge made for packing in mats, where the distance they are to be sent may render that necessary. Application to be made to JOHN SHERIEF, Manager,

At Druid Hill Farm, near Baltimore.

Also will be for Sale next Autumn, a large number of PEAR TREES, of the choicest sorts of fruit, principally selected from the new Belgic varieties, and obtained from undoubted sources. Persons wishing to have of these will address the proprietor through the post office. ja 19

BADEN CORN—POUDRETTE.

The subscriber expects shortly to receive from Mr. Baden a lot of his celebrated CORN for his own use—and those wishing to obtain a supply can do so through him, or by directing their orders to Mr. Baden near Nottingham, Md.

Also a few barrels POUDRETTE. fe 23 S. SANDS.

TO FARMERS.

The subscriber has for sale at his Plaster and Bone Mill on Hughes street, south side of the Basin, GROUND PLASTER, GROUND BONES, OYSTER SHELL & STONE LIME, and LEACHED ASHES, all of the best quality for agricultural purposes, and at prices to suit the times.

Vessels loading at his wharf with any of the above articles, will not be subject to charges for dockage or wharfage.

fe 23 WM. TREGO, Baltimore.

THE LIME KILNS.

The subscriber, in order to meet the increasing demand for Lime for agricultural purposes, has established Kilns for burning the same on the Rock Point farm, belonging to the Messrs. Lancaster, in Charles county, Md. where he is ready to supply all demands for this section of the state, and the waters of the Potomac, on accommodating terms. Orders directed to him at Milton Hill Post Office, Md. will meet prompt attention.

de 7 6m* WM. M. DOWNING.

LIME—LIME.

The subscriber is prepared to furnish any quantity of Oyster Shell or Stone Lime of a very superior quality at short notice at their Kilns at Spring Garden, near the foot of Eutaw street Baltimore, and upon as good terms as can be had at any other establishment in the State.

He invites the attention of farmers and those interested in the use of the article, and would be pleased to communicate any information either verbally or by letter. The Kilns being situated immediately upon the water, vessels can be loaded very expeditiously. N.B. Wood received in payment at market price.

ap. 22 3m E. J. COOPER.

JAS. MURRAY, *Millwright, Pattern Maker & Machinist,* York, near Light st. Baltimore, having good workmen, is prepared to execute orders in the above branches at the shortest notice—and warrants all mills planned and erected by him to operate well. Also manufactures a great variety of small mills for hand or horse power.

Corn Shellers, shelling from 30 to 300 bushels per hour, made to suit any power, price from $15 to 75
Corn Crushers, grinding from 6 to 12 bush. per hour with one horse to two horse power, a superior article, price 35 to 40
Portable and stationary Horse Powers, price from 75 to 150
Turning Lathes, single and double, price from 15 to 75

He has also on hand two small Steam Engides, 3 to 4 horse power. Any other machines built to order. All kinds of repairing done at the shortest notice. fe 16 7t*

MURRAY'S CORN & COB CRUSHERS.

The subscriber, who exhibited the Corn and Cob Crusher and Grinder at the Agricultural meeting at Govanstown, continues to build them, and has so improved them that persons who have not got horse powers, can use them by hand power, with sufficient facility to supply the wants of small farms, and with one or two horse power can do more work, he believes, than any other machine for the same purpose that will require double the power. Having made a new set of patterns, and put such improvements as may have suggested themselves for the benefit of the machine, he has been obliged to increase the price to $40, which includes an extra set of grinders.

He is also prepared to build portable HORSE POWERS of the very simplest and best construction, in every respect best suited for farmers; in place of using cast iron wheels, he uses leather cuts, which the farmer can keep in repair himself. It is now well acted that belts are as well adapted to driving machinery as cast iron wheels.

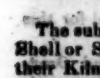
☞Orders for the above machines can be left with Mr. SAML. SANDS, at the office of the American Farmer, or with the subscriber, WM. MURRAY, Powhatan Factory,

fe 9 Baltimore county.

GARDEN SEED.

J. S. EASTMAN (Pratt street) has received his SEEDS. My whose stock of Seeds now on hand from Mr. Landreth are of last year's growth, and can be depended upon as superior Seeds and true to their kind.—Also, in store, Orchars, Grass, and Herd's Seed of good quality and at low prices. feb. 2

SINCLAIR'S NURSERY, NEAR BALTIMORE.



The Subscriber hereby informs his friends and the public, that he has for sale a superior assortment of grafted or budded FRUIT TREES, very thrifty, and of good size for transplanting that will ripen their fruit in regular succession, and insured to be correct to name—to wit: Apple, Peach, Plum, Pear, Apricot, Nectarine, Quince, Almond and GRAPE PLANTS three years old, of sorts best suited to our climate.—English Gooseberry and other shrub fruit plants, Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, large and thrifty, especially those usually planted in avenues. The Balsam or Silver Fir, and other Evergreen Trees and Shrubs are well established plants, that can be taken up with a ball of clay, insuring their safe removal as late as the middle June. The Spring is the best season to transplant these and all small shrubbery, viz: Locust Roots, &c. &c. He can also furnish dry roots of his splendid assortments of Dahlias—and potted plants of their interest House, Camelia, Japonica, and other Green House Plants.

Orders will be selected, dug and forwarded, as much to the interest of his customer as possible, when confided to him. For price, method of planting and cultivation, see printed catalogue to be had gratis of him or his agents, R. Sinclair Jr. & Co. Light, near Pratt st., Baltimore. fe 16 2t R. SINCLAIR.

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS.

ROBERT SINCLAIR, Jr. & CO. No. 60 Light st. have just received, (via New York,) by the ships Gladiator and Quebec, and from their Seed Gardens, near this city, a superb assortment of GARDEN AND EUROPEAN FIELD SEEDS, among which are Knight's extra early dwarf; Vanac Pontrefact early York, and Sinclair's early flat Dutch or Landreth's improved Cabbage Seed; *all new and superior sorts.*

Seventy-five bushels Sinclair's extra early Peas.

Knight's and Groom's marrowfat, egg and several other new varieties of Peas.

600 lbs. scarlet short top and turnip Radish Seed.

Half long and turnip Beet; color very dark and finely shaped.

Early cup Parsnip; Brocoli; Cauliflower.

Lettuce, Large red and yellow Globe Mangel Wurzel; the latter a new variety.

Dwarf and pole Beans; Lettuce, Cucumber, Squash;

Giant and common Celery; Egg Plant, Early Corn, Melons, Onion, Savoy Spinach, Tomato, Turnip, ash leaved Kidney, early frame and London round Potatoes; Lucerne, Vetches, &c. &c.

In store—American Field Seed of all sorts; Garden and Farming Tools, books on agriculture and management of stock, Plough and Machine Castings, Ploughs and Agricultural Machinery. A large and general assortment.

TREES AND PLANTS; raised at the Clairmont Nurseries.

fe 16

YORK STREET PLASTER MILL.

The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of the Farmers and Planters to the new and extensive Plaster Mill on York, near Light st. between Watchman's Foundry and the Basin, where PLASTER PARIS in its pure state, can always be had either by the ton, barrel or bushel. It will be put up in superior style for shipping, and delivered at any part of the city free of carriage, at the shortest notice. To prevent imposition, all the barrels will be marked "YORK STREET MILL." The undersigned flatters himself that he is enabled, through the aid of superior machinery to sell at reduced prices, and respectfully solicits a call from all such as wish to make purchasses, as he is determined to merit that patronage which he now asks at the hands of a discriminating public. All orders by mail or otherwise will receive prompt attention by the undersigned, at his store, Conway street, near the new Shot Tower, or JOHN HOLTON, Light street wharf, over Mathew Shaw's store, or S. SANDS, office American Farmer, corner Baltimore and North sts. JOHN SHECKELLS.

MOTT'S AGRICULTURAL FURNACE.

The subscriber respectfully informs his customers, and the public generally, that he has on hand, and intends constantly to keep, a supply, of MOTT'S JUSTLY CELEBRATED AGRICULTURAL FURNACES, for cooking vegetables and grain for stock of all kinds. They vary in size from HALF a barrel to FOUR barrels, and are better adapted to the purpose for which they are intended than any other yet invented; obtained the premium of the American Institute, and have given satisfaction to every gentleman by whom they have been purchasedr. Col. C. N. BEMMNT, the distinguished agriculturist near Albany, New York, who has had one in use for some time, in a letter to the editor of the Cultivator, says:

"The one I purchased last fall, I continued to use during the winter, and have found no reason to alter the opinion then expressed; but on the contrary, I am more confirmed, and do not hesitate, without qualification, to recommend it, with the late improvements, as superior to any thing, for the purpose intended, which I have ever used, or which has fallen under my observation."

"Mr. Mott has lately sent me one of the capacity of two barrels, containing the improvements, which consist in casting "points of attachment" or gudgeons, on the rim or sides of the kettle, "so that with a crane or level" it may be raised out of the casing and the contents emptied out, and to facilitate which, a loop or eye is cast on the bottom of the kettle so that it can be done without burning the fingers. The flange also, has been extended beyond the edge of the casing, so that if water boil over it will not run down the flues and put out the fire."

These furnaces and boilers are portable and may be set up in any out-house, being from their compactness and consteruction perfectly safe. The furnaces are made of cast iron and peculiarly calculated to economise fuel.

The following are the prices for one of the capacity of a half barrel $12,50

do	do	do	One barrel	20,00
do	do	do	One and a half	24,00
do	do	do	Two barrels	28,00
do	do	do	Three do	38,00
do	do	do	Four do	48,00

A. WILLIAMS, Corner of Light & Pratt St. Balt. Md.

de 15 tf

"PATENT CONVOLUTED STEAM BOILER."

The undersigned, the assignee of the newly invented "Patent Convoluted Steam Boiler," solicits the attention of the public generally, but more particularly of the farmers throughout the Southern countries, to the advantages of this invention. By means of a small boiler, measuring about 2½ feet in length and 1½ feet in breadth, three or four hundred gallons of water may be kept at the boiling point for two hours with scarcely four cubic feet of wood. The room saved is about four-fifths—the size of the patent boiler being hardly one-fifth the bulk of ordinary steam boilers—the expense saved has been calculated to be about five-sixths of the usual cost of fuel. Already has this invention been introduced into some of our public institutions, where its advantages have been fully tested and found to exceed the most sanguine expectations, as will be seen by the testimonials annexed. To farmers and producers this boiler is inestimable in furnishing a cheap and expeditious mode of steaming provender for cattle.

The subscriber is prepared to receive and fill orders for Patent Steam Boilers at the shortest notice, and flatters himself that the certificates which he is enabled to present from the persons who have already tested the value and saving of this invention, will induce farmers and others to make early application for so useful and economical an invention.

Place of manufacture, M'Causland's old Brewery, Holliday st. between Pleasant and Saratoga sts.

C. W. BENTLEY.

Baltimore, July 19, 1841.

Mr. D. L. Pickard: I take pleasure in stating that your Boiler has given great satisfaction. By way of experiment, I boiled two hundred gallons of cold water in forty minutes—using only two small sticks of pine wood of 30 lbs. weight. Compared with the use of kettles of ordinary construction, this is a saving of three fourths in fuel and four sixths in time.

J. PASQUAY, Leather Dresser.

The undersigned has for some months been using one of D. L. Pickard's convoluted Boilers in his Morocco Factory, and for the saving of time and fuel it excels every thing of the kind he has seen in operation. From a general calculation he is satisfied, that it saves more than two thirds of the fuel. He has boiled two hundred gallons of water in forty minutes with two small sticks of pine wood, and with four sticks of wood, kept four hogsheads of water boiling during six hours.

A. V. COZINE, Morocco Dresser,
Pearl street, near Lexington.

Baltimore, August 21, 1841.

Maryland Penitentiary.—Having purchased, for the use of this Institution one of D. L. Pickard's patent convoluted Steam Generators, and having used the same during the space of four months in cooking for several hundred prisoners, I find it admirably suited to this purpose. The Boiler now in use is 20 inches in diameter and 22 inches in length, taking the place of five iron kettles, yet steams meats and vegetables and does all other boiling incident to the process of cooking in a better manner than by any other plan of which I have any knowledge, and at a much less cost of fuel. In the use of the iron kettles set in brick in the ordinary way, the consumption of wood was more than one half cord per day, but with the present arrangement, the consumption is only one twelfth of a cord in the same time, and cooking done more perfectly.

WILLIAM HOULTON, Warden.

I fully concur in the statement above.

LINDSEY STURGEON, Ass't

To D. L. Pickard, Esq.—Dear Sir—Having made a careful experiment with your boiler in comparison with one of a different construction, both used for the same purpose, I have no hesitation in saying that it surpasses every boiler I have either seen or heard of for its economy in time and fuel. And I take pleasure in recommending it to all persons who are daily using twenty-five gallons of water or upwards—they will save at least two thirds in fuel and one half time.

ISAAC DENSON, Superintendent,
of Balto. City and County Alms House.

August 28th 1841.

The Meadows, Balt. Co. Jan. 14, 1841.

"As to the steamer it is all that I could desire, as to the saving of time, fuel, and room, it is not to be excelled; one hand besides attending to my "piggery" containing upwards of 32 store pigs and two "breeders" steams daily all the roots which said pigs consume, and from fifty to one hundred bushels of cut corn stalks, for my cattle daily; my vat for steaming fodder, i. e. cut corn stalks contains fifty bushels, (which by the by is inconveniently large) it will steam this quantity in about two hours, after ebullition takes place; a friend has seen it at work and is very much pleased with it.

Respectfully, ROBERT DORSEY, of Edward.

ja 19 tf

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY,

Manufactured and for sale by A. G. & N. U. MOTT,
South east corner of Ensor and Forest sts. near the Bel-air market,
Old Town, Baltimore,

Being the only agents for this state, are still manufacturing WILEY'S PATENT DOUBLE POINTED COMPOSITION CAPT PLOUGH, which was so highly approved of at the recent Fair at Ellicott's Mills, and to which was awarded the palm of excellence at the Govanstown meeting over the $100 Premium Plough, Prouty's of Philadelphia, and Davis' of Baltimore, and which took the premium for several years at the Chester Co. Pa. fair—This plough is so constructed as to turn either end of the point when one wears dull—it is made of composition metal, warranted to stand stony or rocky land as well as steel wrought shares—in the wear of the mould board there is a piece of casting screwed on; by renewing this piece of metal, at the small expense of 25 or 50 cts. the mould board or plough will last as long as a half dozen of the ordinary ploughs. They are the most economical plough in use—We are told by numbers of the most eminent farmers in the state that they save the expense of $10 a year in each plough. Every farmer who has an eye to his own interest will do well by calling and examining for himself. We always keep on hand a supply of Ploughs and composition Castings—Price of a 1-horse Plough $5; for 2 or more horses, $10.

We also make to order other Ploughs of various kinds.

MOTT'S IMPROVED LARGE WHEAT FAN, which was so highly approved of at the recent Fair at Ellicott's Mills and at Govanstown, as good an article as there is in this country—prices from 22 to $25.

A STRAW, HAY AND STALK CUTTER,

With 20 knives attached, will cut 3 tons of straw per day by horse power, and one half by manual power. Price $35.

A CORN SHELLER that will shell as fast as two men will throw in, and leave scarcely a grain on the cob nor break a cob, by manual power; price $17.

CULTIVATORS with patent teeth, one of the best articles for the purpose in use, for cotton, corn and tobacco price $4; extra set of teeth 1.

HARROWS of 3 kinds, from 7 to $12.

GRAIN CRADLES of the best kind, $3.75.

HARVEST TOOLS, &c.

Thankful for past favors we shall endeavor to merit a continuance of the same. ja 26 tf